BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

### JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly

scaled. Rejected communications will not be re-

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowers, -THE FLOWERS OF THE

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -BLACK CROOK.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. - A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DEEAS. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and thin street

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery .-

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, -TICKET OF LEAVE

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.-Marie Ax-

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad-NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.-Gravastics

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 2 and 4 West 24th street,-

TREATRE COMIQUE, 516 Broadway, -Wurrs, Corros SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.-Ethio-FIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINC. O. DANCING AND BUILLESQUES.

RELLY & LEON'S MIN | RELS, 729 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Eccentricities, Burnesques, &c.—Faust. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. - Coxic

EIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway .- BALLEY FARCE PANYONINE, &C. BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street. -THE

No. 505 BROADWAY .- MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTREY.

STEINWAY HALL.-HUMOBOUS LECTURE. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Ermorian

PINE ART GALLERIES, 845 Broadway. -Erussition of

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, November 19, 1867.

#### THE MEWS.

FUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated westerday even ng. November 18. Naporeon opened the session of the French Legisla

ture with a speech from the throne, in which he said that his government "no longer objects" to German unity and consolidation.

The Viceray of Egypt permits the return of the

from the country.

twenties were at 70% in London and at 76 in Frankfort The Laverpool cotton market was steady, with mid dling uplands at \$7.16d. Breadstuffs slightly higher.

Provisions experienced a slight decline, Our special correspondent lately attached to Garibaldi's very interesting reports of the condition and mera's of the force under command of the General at and subse-quent to the recent battles, calling attention at the same time to a consideration of the political advisability and

# THE CITY.

Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel of the ci and county of New York, having written a letter to the Citizens' As oc ation, accepting and thanking them for a renomination to the post he now holds, the Association takes occasion in answering to charge him with neglect of daty, extravagance, pattonare to friends at the ex pense of the city treasury, advising against obedience to to the city, and other matters of similar import, accom-panying the charges with detailed specifications and

emanding an explanation.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. The resolution rescinding the resolution to permit the Park

Bank nuissuce was laid over, The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and adopted on the landings, so as to prevent passengers from jumping on or off the boats until they are secured to the

The strangely complicated Petersen abandonment case witnesses te-tified to an acquair lance with the defend ant, one having known him to be in Chicago in November, 1567. It is charged by the prosecution that be was married to the plaintiff in Montreal on the 1st of

cal science of the steamer Chesepeake and murder, in the month of December, 1863, was brought up in the Judge Benedict, yesterday morning for trial. On ap-plication of counsel the case was postponed and finally fixed for trial on Monday next.

The stock market declined yesterday. Government securities were steady. Gold closed at 130%.

Business yesterday was moderate in all branches of

trade, and prices of almost all commodities tayored the unchanged prices. On 'Change flour was steady per bbl. Wheat was lc. lower at the close, while corn and Dats were in fair demand and firm. Pork was dull and almost nominal. Beaf and lard were steady. Freights were firmer. Navai stores were dull and unchanged, while petroleum closed firm at an advance of fully bec

of beef cattle vesterday were 1/2. a 1/2. per pound higher, extra lots selving at 16/40. a 170., prime 15/40. a 16a, first quality 14 kg. a 15 kga., fair to good 13 kga. 14c., ordinary 12c. a 13c. and inferior 10c. a 11c. The number on sale was about 1,500 head, of which the average quality was good. Mileb cows were rather scarce and firmer, at prices ranging at from \$60 to \$130, for prime, 11c. a 11 to for ordinary and com-mon and 10c. a 10 to inferior. Sheep and lambs were depressed by the liberal offerings and prices were in buyers' favor; there were about 0,000 head on sale and the demand was slow. We quote extra sheep, 60.; prime, 5362, and superior to good 4c, a 5c. Extra lambs, 70.; fine to good, 6c, a 6360, and inferior were about Mc. per lb. higher. Heavy prime corn fed selling at 7c. a 7%c.; fair to good, 6%e-a 6%c., and common and rough 6 %c. a 6 %c. The total receipts were 6,269 beeves, 73 mitch cows, 1,170 veal cuives, 25,160 sneep and tambs and 32,765 swine.

## M ISCELLAN FORS

By our special telegrams over the Cuban cable latelli-gence from Mexico is received that the body of Maxi-mulan has been delivered to Admiral Legethoff, and was expected at Vera Cruz about the end of the month. ou Magnus, Colonel Quevedo, Eloin, Maximilian's late secretary, and Prince Salm-Salm had arrived at

desolating the capital and destroying two hundred lives. The Haytien authorities have annulled the treaty with St. Domingo and recalled their Minister. The Bomini-can forces are reported already on the Haytien frontier. Charles Dickens arrived at Halifax in the steamer Cuba yestorday, and will arrive in Boston this after-noon. The sile of telests to his readings commenced in Boston at an early hour yesterday, the crowd of appli-cants being so great that a large force of police was ne-

oresary to enforce order.

In the Alabama Convention yesterday, the suffrage In the Alabama Convention yesterday, the suffrage question was the main topic of debate. It appears that the convention is going entirely too fast for the radicals in Washington, and telegrams are received by Generals Pope and Swayne every day urging them to moderate the zeal of the majority. Bingham and Griffin, the leaders, however, refuse to be moderated, and urge that radicalism in the State is dead unless a sweeping disfrachisement clause is passed. Swayne hopes to be United States Senator from the State. The resolution to pay for the services of those held in slavery since January, 1863, will probably be quashed in committee. In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, a proposition to insure the submission of the suffrage question as a separate issue to the people was laid upon the table. Attorney General Stanbery, in his card denying the publication of a recent opinion declaring the coming session of Congress unconstitutional, says that if he was solicited by the President to give an opinion "to order" he would immediately resign.

order" he would immediately resign.

Chief Justice Chase will deliver the charge to the Jury on the 25th inst, at the commencement of the trial of Josf Davis, but he will not remain throughout the session. Davis will be tried on the old indictment.

General Sherman is coming to Washington, it is said, to perform the duties of General in Chief during General Grant's incumbency of the secretaryship.

General Mower has again removed Sheriff Hayes and appointed Mr. Avery, a surgeon in a negro regiment, to

the position.
General Imboden, a rebel origadier, filed an application for a writ of mandamus in the United States Cir-cuit Court yesterday forbidding General Schooleid and all other persons from interfering with him in casting

his vote at any election.

The Convention election in North Carolina con

to day. The negroes and conservatives are in some instances co-operating, and in one county a negro candidate figures on the conservative ticket.

It is now stated officially that Jeff Davis will be tried on the present indictment. There is no prospect of an early trial of John H. Sur-

ratt until January or Fobruary.
Two more heavy financial failures are reported in

A number of prominent citizens in Boston have petitioued the Governor for the pardon of all persons convicted under the prohibitory liquor law.

The statue of Everett was unveiled in Boston yester-

day. There were no public services. Governor Andrew was to have delivered the address.

The citizens of Charleston have requested General

Canby to lower the taxes, and it is probable he will soon

isaue a new order bearing on the subject.

The court of inquiry in the case of Colonel Rose convened at Richmond yeaterday, General Stoneman pre-

majority for the convention, very few whites having voted at all.

tion of forces to defeat the forthcoming constitution.

The suit of the State of California against the steamer Moses Taylor for \$760,000 has been decided against the

days overdue at San Francisco on the 17th inst.
Toomas Walsh, who was recently convicted in New

July, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged on the 24 January, 1868. A fire occurred in Montreal yesterday, by which a man named Shaw, his wife and two little children were

The Charter Election-The Municipal Muddle

Shephard, the Worcester wife murderer, has finally

Clearing Up. A few months ago, when radicalism received

a sudden and unexpected check in Connecti-cut by the defeat of the republican State tickel, we were told that the result was attributable only to the nomination of a notoriously unfit candidate for Congress, and did not imply any real loss of strength and popularity by the party. Shortly afterwards, vhen California elected a conservative State ticket, and Maine followed with a loss of some forty thousand from the radical majority of the previous year, we were informed that these results were merely accidents, arising in one instance from local differences, and in the other from the apathy of an over-confident organization. But when Pennsylvania and Ohio arrayed themselves against radicalism, it began to be seen that the great change in public sentiment was not thus to be explained away, and it became evident that the conservative strength of the country was aroused and prepared to take the power from the hands of the violent men who had been for the last twelve months doing their best to plunge us into another revolution. The State election in New York tollowed, and completed the work commenced in Connecticut by a general union of the con ervative element, all over the State upon the democratic ticket, and the sweeping away of the radical candidates by a magnifi cent majority of over fifty thousand. The country had arrived at that point at which it was necessary that some change should be made. The folly of the radical Congress had forced upon the South a military despotism repugnant to all our republican ideas of free-dom, and to be maintained only at an enormous cost to the nation. The radical leaders had compelled their party to adopt the policy of negro supremacy in the ex-rebel States in order to bring them into the Union as republican bodies, and had thus declared in favor of reducing an important section of the country to a condition of African barbarism. The negroes, newly freed from slavery. were held as political machines at the expens of the general government, and were deterred, by promises of confiscation and proprietorship, from leaving politics alone and quietly settling down to labor. The financial prospects of the country were growing gloomic every day, and the people found themselves ground down by ruinous taxation, while a pampered bank oligarchy was drawing thirty million dollars a year out of the Treasury. The conservative elements united against the party that had brought all these evils upon us, and by the overwhelming vote of New York, with its large interest in the prosperity of the country, the radicals have been finally disposed of and their organization destroyed.

From the appearance of the pending contest in the city it seems that the same influences which controlled the State election are to prevail in our charter election. As the people generally nuited against the radical party in the State for the purpose of destroying an organization that had abused its power, so they will unite against the Tammany party in the city to accomplish a similar result. For some time the question of the Mayoralty was in state of suspense and confusion enough to puzzle the brains of the shrewdest politician. Fernando Wood appeared in the field, and seemed to rally about him all the Irish whiskey and German lager beer interests usually disposed to cling to Tammany. The Tammany

demanded a different standard bearer. The respec able citizens were urged to unite on some good candidate against both Wood and Hoffman. The radical extramists declared with bantam ferocity that they would nominat an out and out, dyed in the wool, negro supremacy, national bank radical for Mayor, and no other. But matters have now settled down. Darling, a conservative republican, has been put in nomination, and will receive a few highly respectable vo'es; and with this exception the whole political element seems likely to be divided between the two wings of the democratic party, Mozart and Tammany, with the prospect of the success of Mozart and Fernando Wood by an immense majority.

As we have said, this result naturally follows the great political revolution in the State. Tammany has been the party of corruption and heavy taxation here, as the radical Congress has been in the nation. Wood will be supported, not on account of his great honesty, but because Hoffman, as the representative of the Tammany rings, has suffered the expenditures of the city government to run up under his administration to the enormous amount of twenty-four million dollars a year. Wood will be supported, not because he is a democrat, but because he is a Mozart democrat, and his elec ion will smash the arbitrary, close corporation Tammany machine, and clear the way for a new deal in the political cards all round the board. Hoffman, as Mayor, would control all patronage here and elsewhere for the special inside ring of Tammany, and keep the democracy in the old rut. Wood, as Mayor, will be a figurehead as respectable in appear ance as the famous old captain in Greenwood Cemetery, and will stand guard over the grave of the old rut Tammany democracy. He will clear the road for the great conservative movement of next year, and his success will break up and sweep away the old Tammany machine in this city, as the recent election broke up and swept away the radical machine in the

Both these elections-the State and municipal-will be nothing more than the awant courriers of the great revolution in national politics which is certain to take place next year, and which will sweep the radicals from power and elevate Grant to the Presidency. They will be followed speedily by a grand meeting in this city, independent of all the old political party lines, to nominate General Grant upon the simple platform of the people's confidence in the man. The Times and the Tribune, by the abandonment of their own party, are both unwittingly aiding in this very movement. The Tribune has so far a knowledge of the result as that it is sensible that the success of Wood will kill off the old rut Tammany democracy, but the Times blunders into it in igno rance of its ultimate effect. We have already seen that the majority of fifty thousand in the State against the radicals has brought a large proportion of that party to their senses, and prepared them to abandon their organization and to unite in the great .Grant movement of 1868. In like manner a majority of twenty thousand against Tammany in this city will break up the close corporation ring of that organization, and bring the rank and file over to the side of the conservative uprising. November wound up the Jacobin radicals; December will wind up the Jacobin democrats. Let the people of New York in their charter election complete the work they have commenced of smashing all the old corrupt party

machines, and then for Grant, retrenchment

There is now scarcely a telegram that reaches us from the West Indies that does not tell of borrible atrocities and servile outbreaks by the black sons of Africa-outbreaks dignified by the name of revolutions. Yesterday we announced a new rebellion in Jamaica, and the fact that in one parish alone four hundred negroes were ready for revolt. The island is in panic, the white population seriously menaced. trade and commerce stagnant, and civiliza-tion buried still deeper under a load of barbarism. Hayti presents the same sad and revolting picture of a movement in the direction of barbarism. On the 12th of October the scen : in the legislative chambers was very violent. Even the negro President, Salnave, "became, so audacious as to incite a rabble of women and boys to attack the House of Assembly, This they did amid loud vivas for Salnave, and cries of 'Down with the Assembly!' hurling, at the same time, bricks, bottles, sticks, &c. The dwellings of many were vigorously stoned. The American Consul was fired at, but escaped

These are the pictures of negro rule, of negro independence, of negro suffrage. These are the pictures of a country governed by the blood of Africa. In Jamaica more than a generation has passed since the negroes were thrown to the front and forced to make an effort to maintain themselves at the level of the white man. How well they have succeeded let the present troubles demonstrate. They have not only been going on from bad to worse, but civilization itself has been dying out even where it existed among the whites The blacks, instead of rising to the level of the white population, have gradually lowered the whites to the basest standard of morality and intelligence, until we have the picture of a magnificent West India Island sinking to the fearful barbarism of Central Africa. If Jamaica presents this in one light, Hayti and St. Domingo present it in still holder relief. Here we have the full focus of negro efforts at civilization. First a war against the whites then a war between blacks and mulatices, then what may be denominated a kaleldoscopic war, in which color has warred against color in all the endless changes, forming magnificent revolutionary combinations, very beautiful to look at at a distance, but death to partici-

In drawing the picture of Hayti, St. Doningo and Jamaica we are only photographing upon the American mind in advance the picture that Congress is trying to impress upon the United States by false and barbaric legislation. Radical rule as exposed to-day means down with the white man! up with the pegro Down with intelligence | up with ignorance Down with civilization! up with barbarism And they ring all the changes on the skull of the negro which, were it not as tough as a drumhead, would burst under the blows. Never has such miserable legislation fallen to the lot of any nation. Never in the most de graded days of Roman history did they descend rings insisted on nominating their champion, graded days of Roman history did they descend Hoffman, while the rank and file of the party to forcing barbarism to the surface that it

might swamp intelligence. Never did a nation try to throttle itself by voluntarily placing the black hand of Africa at its throat. Never did statesmen before descend to the dregs of humanity to bathe their hands in its worst filth that they might besmear with it such a civilization as we have reached in 1867. But they are not statesmen; they are mad demagogue who, to prolong political power, would will-ingly plunge the nation into fifty years of civil strife. They must be overturned before they effect our national ruin. The people, the common sense of the country, must stand be tween them and the ruin towards which they drive. It is not yet too late; but four years more of such legislation would ruin any country, though it had ten times the backbone of the United States.

Dickens' Farewell English Dinner. The London journals give full descriptions of the farewell dinner to Charles Dickens at the Freemasons' Tavern, in London, on the 2d of November. This dinner was a very tolera ble imitation, it appears, of the ovation which Mr. Dickens received on his first visit to this country, twenty-five years ago, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other American cities. Twenty-five years ago the English, although tickled to laughter by the humorou adventures of Mr. Pickwick, and his companions, had not learned to appreciate the genius of the author of the Pickwick Papers—a genius which was destined to bring to light an entirely new world of human interest out of the depths of low life in England. The genius of Mr. Dickens received in this country, where his readers have always far outnumbered his readers in England, its first spontaneous and hearty public recognition. To be sure, the generation which, as he intimates in his reply to Lord Lytton's speech at the recent Lon dinner, has almost wholly passed away, did not exactly know how to express its admira-tion for the novelist who had just discovered a new mine in fictitious literature. But although the American admirers of Dickens sometimes cut queer capers and made fools of themselves generally in their eagerness to do him honor, yet underlying all the ridiculous toadvism of his reception was a deep and sincere and intelligent appreciation of the genius which he had already exhibited. The Americans proved themselves, as Dickens himself gratefully acknowledges, "a kind, largehearted, generous and great people." Perhaps they scarcely merited such a dis greable return for the welcome extended by them as the sweeping criticisms of the "American Notes." However, almost everybody is dead who was so thin-skinned as to suffer from the mosquito bites that foreign tourists were in the habit of inflicting, after the style of Parson Fiddler and Mrs. Trollope. As Mr. Dickens says in his dinner speech, "a vast, entirely new generation has arisen in the United States" since he was here. Very lew of this present generation have ever cared to read the " Americ n Notes." and the pains taken by Mr. D.ckens and his friends to ward off by anticipation any retalistory ill-feeling which they fear may have been provoked by his unflattering calicatures of American society in the "Notes," and in "Martin Chazzlewit," are quite superfluons, except so far as they indicate the total change which has come over the spirit of English students of our institutions, our history and our ways. This change is to be attributed not merely to their somewhat tardy recognition of the fact attested in the most forcible manner by the results of our recent civil war, that the United States must be ranked among the greatest and most powerful nations of the earth but also to the fact that American influences have wonderfully hastened the political and social revolution which is now in progress in Great Britain. These two facts sufficiently account at once for the apologies and the culogies which the oraters at Mr. Dickens' dinner used to be elicited in England by allusions to

Among the guests at the Dickens' dinner in London were one or two Americans who must have been amused at hearing Lord Lytton repeat the same honeyed compliments which they heard twenty-five years ago at the Dickens dinners in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Nearly all the fine phraces about the enius of Dickens, the affinities of the giant amily of the United States with the Anglo-Saxon race, notwithstanding the differences of origin due to German and Dutch and Celtic, as well as English, forelathers, and the cementing of these differences of ancestral origin by the agency of one language in common, and so forth, and so forth, might have been called from the Heralo's reports of the speches at those American ovations to Dickens twentyfive years ago, of which the late London over tion was but an imitation. Thus, in appreciating and in feasting Dickens we got the start of his sluggish countrymea by a quarter of a century. The genius of Dickens, like that of Malibran and many other European celebrities, was first recognized and honored on this side of the Atlantic.

America. Obviously our old English enemies

have "changed their base." They have raised

flag of truce. Lord Lytton in his speech

invests Charles Dickens with jull powers to

contract a new treaty of friendship between the two nations "Out of all Engand," he

says, "we could not have selected an envoy

more calculated to allay irritation and pro-pitiate good will." Lord Lytton may exag

gerate somewhat the diplomatic importance of

his envoy extraordinary, who, a'ter all, will

probably be satisfied with a successful lectur-

ng tour in this country, even if his visit should

not effect any miraculous changes in the inter-

national relations of the United States and

The Social Science Association.

This society commences its fifth general meeting in this city this day at ten A. M., at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 161 Fifth avenue. A goodly number of take part in the proceedings. Social science in a large and interesting field of study. Man, as man is known in this sublunar sphere; his relation to the material universe; the influences physical, moral and intellectual, amid which be lives and moves and has his being ; the rela tion of the one to the many and of the many to the one; his capacities; whatever has a ter dency to deteriorate or improve the species to decrease or increase the sum of huma happiness—such, in brief, is social science. No ater or more important study can engage the

that the best thoughts of the best minds should be directed. It concerns the true welfare o man, the best interests of society. Social science is yet in its infancy. We cannot say that it has done much to justify its mission; but this has been due less to the objects and sims of the science itself than to the means by which these objects and aims have been sought to be accomplished.

In the programme of the proceedings of the neeting to be held to-day we have a fair illustration of the manner in which the work is done. The Association sits only for three days, yet in these three days the questions of educaion, of public health, of trade and finance and of jurispradence, are all to be discussed, and by no one knows how many philosophers and divines. A little more concentration of effort, a little less individual display, or a longer session must be pronounced necessary to do justice to the subjects we have mentioned. It is well, however, that the Empire City should have a visit from the savans of the republic.

eading journals in various parts of the coun try respecting General Grant's status on political questions. It seems, however, a rather difficult problem to solve, one set of politicans claiming him as a radical-"good enough radical for them "-others as a conservative republican, others again as a thorough mocrat, and finally as an old line whig. In the midst of these conflicting partisan opinions it is refreshing to notice looming up in many parts of the country a movement of the people, who, discarding politics altoge-ther, are taking up Grant as the leader who will carry us safely through our political and nancial troubles, diffuse a spirit of peace and fraternal love where the demon of discord and strile now prevails, reduce the burdens of taxstion, and finally plant the entire republic once more upon its career of general and permanent prosperity. In the meantime let our readers gather the information about General Grant's views and political status contained in the varied extracts we furnish in

What Will the Legislature Do? The popular reaction against the radicals and their fanatical schemes in this State is the most remarkable of all the political events of the day. It puts an end to the reign of radicalism and inaugurates a new epoch in our national, State and city affairs. We have a new Legislature, in which the conservative ele ents have the control, and from such a Legislature we have the right to expect somewh some laws for this metropolis. What will this Legislature do for us to lighten our corporation taxes, expenditures and spoliations? We are not sanguine of any very extensive measures of relief, and yet nothing is easier. We want a new city charter, in which the Mayor will stand as the controlling and responsible officer in the management of our city government. A new charter, placing all the city departments, including the existing comm nder the executive control of the Mayor, and holding him responsible for all corruptions and mismanagements in every department, will at once bring all these rings of s and plunderers fairly before the public eye. There will be no more shiltings of the burder of responsibility from Dick to Tom and from Tom to Harry, as under our present mixed system, which is only a convenient labyrinth for the robbers of the city treasury. And then we want a law under which some revenue will be drawn by the city from the numerous street railway companies. Surely they are making money enough to assist in paying the olty's expenses. There are likewise some other monopolies and franchises that ought to be called to account.

The field for legislative reforms in our city may be interposed, of what avail will be any of these suggestive reforms from a conservative Legislature if they are to be killed off by the veto of a radical Governor? We answer that if this conservative Legislature shall pass for the relief of this metropolis from its present hordes of plunderers such measures as will meet the approval of honest men of both parties, our radical Governor will not dare to veto them. At all events, let the Legislature do its duty, and let the Governor take the conequences, yea or nay. It is better, we guess, in view of genuine reforms, that the Governo should repres at one political party and the Legislature another; for this arrangement materially supplies the cliques of spoilsmen who run the lobby.

Italian Opera in America.

About the middle of the next month the randest and most cluborately finished opera onse on the American Continent will thrown open to the public in this city. Mr. Pike, whose name it bears, has spared no exsense or trouble in completing this lyric emple and making it worthy of the metropolis The first season of opera in the new establishment will also be interesting. Madame La Grange raturns to the scene of her early triumples, and her brilliant voice and superb acting, which have already made a hit in Chicago and Boston, will soon grace the opera house of the metropolis. Brignoli is the tenor of the troupe which, under the management of Strakosch, will take possession of the new temple of the muses next month. We shall then have two opera houses in this city, and the Academy may derive some benefit from its younger competitor. There will be a great asequent public excitement will give the enth street house a chance of retrieving its shattered fortunes. Pike's opera house will have one material advantage in being under the management of one man and free from the narrow-minded policy of a corporation. There is one very singular feature about Malian opera in this city. We send over prime donne to Europe who become attractions at the leading opera houses. Patti and Harrisio in Paris. Vangani in Milan, and Signorina Kellogi and Morenzi in London (we must Italianize all when they cross the Atlantic), are the features of the present season. We have consequently drained the metropolis of artistes of the prima lonna catibre, and Signorina Hauckio is the only Juliet available for Gounod's opera at the Academy. The opening of the grand opera house on Eighth avenue with such artistes as Le Grange and Brignoli will undoubtedly have the effect of stirring up an excitement and rousing our impresorii to redoubled exertions on behalf of Italian opera. Then our first in artistes will be encouraged to remain in

their native country and not be compelled to sek engagements in other lands. It may ery gratifying for them to achieve trie in every part of Europe, but we prefer to beep a few of them here to ourselves. The compe-tition between both opera houses in this city must have the same beneficial effect on Italian opers that the inauguration of the rival estabments of Gye and Mapleson did in London. There competition brought the opera to its present high standard. All lovers of the lyric drama will hope for the same results here.

Immediate Specie Payments Since the question of paying the national debt in legal tenders, with other financ measures have begun to attract public atten tion, the bondholders and their organs cry out more lustily for immediate specie payments. These parties, who gave only forty or fifty per cent in currency for the bonds and have been drawing six per cent interest in gold, now clamor for specie payments in order that they may get the full amount of their bonds in gold. Shylock-like, they must have their pound of flesh though the country bleed to death under the operation. They do not want to be aid in the same money they gave for the bonds, but demand forty or fifty per cent more. They believe their interest lies in the perpetuation of the debt, and do not wish to see it extinguished : and their policy, if carried out, would assuredly fasten it upon the country as perpetually as the debt of England is fastened upon the British people. Seeing the growth of public opinion against contraction of the currency and forcing specie payments, and in favor of paying the debt while money is plentiful, they have become alarmed for their anticipated cent per cent profit. The monstrous fallacy of the bondholde

organs is that we can reach specie payments at once, and while the debt remains undiminished. It took England years to reach that after the prolonged war in Europe ended in 1815, and then she only reached it through alarming revulsions and universal distress. Forcing specie payments there resulted in frightful disasters, in burdening the people with an enormous debt which can never be paid, and, while it erected a bloated bondholding oligarchy, in reducing the mass of the laboring population to pauperism. Yet this is the example we are urged to follow. We might possibly come to the same result in the course of a faw years if Mr. McCulloch's ruinous policy of contraction were to be carried out. But who besides the bondholders and their organs desire this? These senseless on-to-specie payment theorists imagine that we can jump at once to a specie basis by the flat of the Secretary of the Treasury. They have but one idea, and, like all insane people can see nothing except through that. They learn They lose sight of the taxpayers and the future in their eagerness to benefit the bondholders.

It is neither practicable nor desirable to force

specie payments now. The first thing to be one is to pay off the bulk of the debt while money is abundant and the currency depreciated. The boudholders pretend to call this repudiation. It is, in fact, the way to prevent repudiation; for if the people of this country continued to be weighed down by an enormous debt and oppressive taxation they would soom elect a Congress that would take off the bur in one way or another. But the proper and shortest way to arrive at specie payments is to reduce the debt. Suppose the three hundred millions of national bank currency were withdrawn and legal tenders issued in their place, and with these three hundred millions of the interest bearing debt were to be bought up and cancelled, would not that tend to bring down the premium on gold? Suppose Mr. McCullock were to pay off two hundred millions more with that amount of surplus money which he has all the time lying idle in the Treasury, thus remillions in all, would not that bring down gold still further? Then, again, with economy as a proper administration of the revenue laws a bundred millions a year could be applied to the liquidation of the debt. Thus, in five years a thousand millions, or about half the interest bearing debt could be paid. Who can doubt the effect of this upon the market value of specie? It is the enormous debt which hinders us from returning to specie payments. The rapid liquidation of it in the manner suggested would soon bring down gold and restore a specie currency. No other course can be purand dictress and saddling the country with an vast and perpetual debt.

ALONG THE HUDSON.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HEALE.

A Case of Saioldc—Dedd's Steam Lee Beast-Stabbing Affray at Gednes, Ownings County—timle of Wind Along the Hindoon.

Pocularizant, Nov. 17, 1867.

Thave just received information of a suicide in the town of La Grange, the particulars of which are as follows:—A man by the name of William Staples has been for some months occupying a little shop over a blackmith shop is the above town, in a locality knows as lieddaughtown, where he followed the business of shommaking and repairing. On Saturday last, he went out, saying to the blackmith that he was going to a neighbor's a short distance off and would soon be back. Heturning in a few minutes he went up stairs to his shop, and almost immediately afterwards the occupant of the blacksmith shop elserved blood dropping through the boards overhease. He ran up stairs and found Staples lying on the floor with his threat cut, covered with blood and presenting a ghastly appearance. Help was called for, but before any assistance could reach him he was dead. Coroner Andres, of this city was notified and held an inquest. I am an informed that some eight or ten years ago Staples, then living in this city, made an attempt to commit suicide in the same manner, but by prompt medical attention his life was sweet, a gain of men wep seat up by Mr. Dodd to put week a gain of men wep seat up by Mr. Dodd to put her in complete order for the doming toxbost season. Last year it was rather late when she arrived at her present location, and the ice was then too soft to experiment with her. This year it is the intention to put her on the new ice just as quick as it will bear her, when the success or failure of the invention will trans-